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NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



NO. 137

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUL 31 1953

JULY 6, 1953

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

N. C. PRICE INDEX DROPS 5 POINTS

Index Of Grain Prices Off 17 Points

At mid-June the index of prices received by North Carolina farmers stood at 259 percent of the 1910-14 average - a drop of 5 points (2 percent) from mid-May. This is the lowest point reached by the all commodity index since July 15, 1951. Prices received by N. C. farmers for most commodities during the month were lower than the previous month. The poultry and egg index was the only commodity group reflecting an increase for the period ended June 15 - the result of an increase in egg prices.

The grain commodity index dropped 17 points (nearly 9 percent) from the May 15 level with lower prices reported for all grains. Leading the decline was wheat with a drop of 28 cents per bushel. Oats were off 24 cents, barley 23 cents, rye 30 cents, sorghum grains 10 cents and corn 3 cents per bushel from the mid-May average.

The cotton and cottonseed index was down 4 points (nearly 2 percent) - the result of a half-cent decline in cotton lint prices. Cottonseed was unchanged at \$66.00 per ton on June 15.

Prices received for hogs around mid-June were \$1.30 per hundred above the May 15 average - offsetting in part declines in the price of beef cattle, calves, sheep and lambs and limiting the drop in the meat animal price index to 4 points during the month. Beef cattle prices were off 30 cents, calves \$4.40, sheep \$1.50 and lambs 10 cents per hundred during the

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Prices Received Down 2 Points Parity Index Down 4 Points

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers declined 2 points (nearly 1 percent) during the month ending June 15. Prices of most commodities were lower during the month but the sharp drops in cattle and wheat prices contributed most to the decline in the index. These decreases were largely offset by sharp increases in prices of truck crops, for which adverse weather has reduced current supplies, together with higher prices for several important fruit crops. The all commodity index on June 15 at 259 percent of the 1910-14 average compares with 261 last month and with 292 in June a year ago.

(Continued on Page 2)

Cash Receipts January-April 1953. Down 10 Percent

North Carolina farmers received 10 percent less cash receipts from marketings during the first 4 months of 1953 than during the same period in 1952. Total cash receipts from marketings of all crop and livestock sources for the January-April period amounted to \$102,079,000 dollars, compared with \$113,934,000 for the first 4 months of 1952.

Total livestock receipts for the 4 month period were \$62,673,000 up 7 percent over the \$58,314,000 for the comparable period in 1952. Receipts from marketings of livestock and livestock pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

Prices Received By Farmers

COMMODITY	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA		U. S.
		MAY 15 1953	JUNE 15 1953	JUNE 15 1953
DOLLARS				
CORN.....	BU.	1.81	1.78	1.46
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.11	1.83	1.88
OATS.....	BU.	1.01	.77	.705
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.40	1.17	1.16
RYE.....	BU.	2.35	2.05	1.28
SORGHUM GRAINS	CWT.	3.10	3.00	2.39
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	2.60	2.60	2.66
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.117	.117	.111
COTTON.....	LB.	.33	.325	.315
COTTONSEED....	TON	66.00	66.00	61.20
WOOL.....	LB.	.57	.52	.556
HOGS.....	CWT.	21.50	22.80	22.70
BEEF CATTLE...	CWT.	14.50	14.20	16.00
CALVES.....	CWT.	22.40	18.00	17.00
SHEEP.....	CWT.	9.00	7.50	6.48
LAMBS.....	CWT.	23.30	23.20	22.00
MILK COWS....	HD.	140.00	130.00	176.00
CHICKENS.....	LB.	.259	.251	.249
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.46	.50	.457
MILK, WHLSE...	CWT.	5.302/	5.303/	3.863/
RETAIL..	QT.	.214	.214	.204
BUTTERFAT				
IN CREAM....	LB.	.54	.54	.65
HAY, ALL BALED	TON	33.501/	32.101/	20.801/
POTATOES.....	BU.	1.50	.80	1.02
SWEETPOTATOES.	BU.	3.90	4.00	3.98
APPLES, COM'L.	BU.	3.10	3.30	3.25
LESPEDIZA SEED	CWT.	18.20	17.70	15.60
KOREAN.....	CWT.	16.00	15.00	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	20.00	20.00	-
COM. & TENN. 76	CWT.	25.00	25.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	28.00	27.00	-

1/ The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds, including an allowance for minor kinds. 2/ Revised 3/ Preliminary

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED (Continued)

During the same period, the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates declined 4 points or 1-1/2 percent to 275. This decline resulted mostly from lower prices for feeder and replacement livestock - primarily feeder cattle - which dropped the production goods index about 4 percent. Lower prices for feed also contributed to the decline. The index of prices paid for goods bought for family living purposes remained unchanged from the May level.

As a result of the declines in both the Index of Prices Received and the Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates), the Parity Ratio remained unchanged at 94 percent.

INDEX OF GRAIN PRICES (Continued)

month ended June 15.

Dairy farmers received an average of \$5.30 per hundred for milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers and 21.4 cents per quart for milk sold at retail - both prices unchanged from the previous month.

The miscellaneous commodity price index dropped 12 points (about 4 percent) during the month, due primarily to a 70 cent per bushel decline in prices received for Irish potatoes. The average price of all lespedeza seed was down 50 cents per hundred with all hay prices showing a decrease of 40 cents per ton. Soybean and peanut prices at \$2.60 per bushel and 11.7 cents per pound, respectively remained unchanged from the May 15 average. Sweetpotatoes were averaging farmers \$4.00 per bushel at mid-June a 10 cent advance over the previous month and apples were up 20 cents per bushel averaging growers \$3.30 per bushel at mid-June.

N. C. And U. S. Index Numbers

COMMODITY	MAY	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE
	15 1953	15 1953	15 1952	15 1951	15 1950
N.C. INDEX NUMBERS					
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	264	259	300	313	241
COTTON & COTTONSEED	263	259	310	357	2481
GRAINS	197	180	191	190	184
MEAT ANIMALS	330	327	416	4381/359	
POULTRY	233	245	2181/255	194	
DAIRY PRODUCTS	2381/238	240	238	215	
MISCELLANEOUS	288	276	314	230	230
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PAID2/	95	94	105	111	95
U.S. INDEX NUMBERS					
PRICES RECEIVED	261	259	292	301	247
PRICES PAID	279	275	286	283	254
INTEREST & TAXES					
RATIO OF PRICES REC'D TO PAID	94	94	102	106	97

1/ Revised. 2/ Ratio of N.C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.

It is expected that U. S. farmers' cumulative cash receipts throughout the remainder of 1953 will continue to be somewhat below the same period last year.

Comparison Of Prices Received By U. S. Farmers And Prices Paid

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES ^{4/}		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	May 15 1953	June 15 1953	May 15 1953	June 15 1953	May 15 1953	June 15 1953
- DOLLARS -						
Cotton, Lb.....	.317	.315	.341	.340	93	93
Wheat, Bu.....	2.06	1.88	2.43	2.42	85	78
Corn, Bu.....	1.49	1.46	1.77	1.76	84	83
Oats, Bu.....	.749	.705	.884	.872	85	81
Barley, Bu.....	1.24	1.16	1.36	1.34	91	87
Rye, Bu.....	1.40	1.28	1.69	1.66	83	77
Beef Cattle, Cwt.	17.50	16.00	21.00	20.70	83	77
Hogs, Cwt.....	23.10	22.70	20.30	20.00	114	114
Lambs, Cwt.....	22.40	22.00	22.90	22.50	98	98
Chickens, Lb.....	.265	.249	.307	.302	86	82
Eggs, Doz.....	.459	.457	.473 ^{5/}	.471 ^{5/}	109 ^{6/}	107 ^{6/}
Milk, Whlse. Cwt.	3.92 ^{1/}	3.86 ^{2/3}	4.69	4.62	93 ^{1/6}	94 ^{6/}

^{1/} Revised. ^{2/} Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.

^{5/} Transitional parity, 80% (85% during 1952) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to Jan. 1, 1950. ^{6/} Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

FEED PRICES UNCHANGED TO LOWER

Feed Prices Paid By Farmers

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	MAY 1953	JUNE 1953	MAY 1953	JUNE 1953
- DOLLARS -				
MIXED DAIRY FEED UNDER 29% PROTEIN				
ALL.....	4.10	4.10	4.17	4.07
16% PROTEIN.....	3.90	3.95	4.08	4.00
18% PROTEIN.....	4.10	4.10	4.16	4.08
20% PROTEIN.....	4.45	4.40	4.31	4.19
24% PROTEIN.....	4.45	4.45	4.60	4.48
29% & OVER	5.10	4.90	5.02	4.95
HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS				
LINSEED MEAL.....	-	-	4.90	4.78
SOYBEAN MEAL.....	4.75	4.70	4.78	4.74
COTTONSEED MEAL..	4.05	4.00	4.43	4.30
MEAT SCRAPS.....	4.80	4.95	5.03	5.02
GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS				
BRAN.....	4.00	3.95	3.59	3.45
MIDDLING.....	4.15	4.05	3.67	3.58
CORN MEAL.....	4.90	4.80	3.90	3.86
CORN GLUTEN.....	-	-	3.90	3.76
POULTRY FEED				
LAYING MASH.....	5.30	5.30	4.93	4.89
SCRATCH GRAIN....	4.65	4.65	4.41	4.39
BROILER GROWING				
MASH.....	5.40	5.40	5.28	5.26
POULTRY RATION ^{1/}	4.47	4.39	3.92	3.86

^{1/} Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items were unchanged to slightly lower during the month ended June 15.

Farmers were paying an average of \$4.10 per hundred for all mixed dairy feeds the same as a month ago.

Soybean and cottonseed meal were both down 5 cents - averaging \$4.70 and \$4.00 per hundred, respectively on June 15. On the other hand, farmers were paying \$4.95 per hundred for meat scraps a nickel increase over the May 15 average.

All feeds in the grain-by-products group registered price declines during the period. Farmers were paying an average of \$3.95 per hundred for bran, compared with \$4.00 a month earlier. Middlings and corn meal were off 10 cents - averaging \$4.05 and \$4.80 per hundred, respectively at mid-June.

Poultry feed prices were unchanged with farmers paying an average of \$5.30 per hundred for laying mash, \$4.65 per hundred for scratch grains and \$5.40 per hundred for broiler growing mash.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Commercial meat production in North Carolina during May of 1953 is estimated at 10.8 million pounds. This amount is 11 percent below the 12.1 million pounds produced during the same month a year ago. The number of cattle slaughtered was 8 percent higher than in May 1952 but calf slaughter was 15 percent below a year ago and hog slaughter 13 percent lower. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered was unchanged from a year earlier. Compared with April 1953, the May slaughter was seasonally lower for all species except sheep and lambs. These estimates include slaughter by all commercial slaughter firms within the State and exclude farm slaughter.

The number of head slaughtered in May 1953 with May 1952 in parenthesis is as follows: Cattle 8,200 (7,600); calves 4,100 (4,800); hogs 53,000 (61,000), and sheep and lambs 100 (100).

Production of meat in commercial

plants in the United States during May 1953 totaled 1,743 million pounds. This is a decrease of 7 percent from the 1,865 million pounds produced in April, but an increase of 9 percent from the 1,604 million pounds produced in May last year, and is the largest May production since records were started in 1946.

Commercial meat production during the first 5 months of 1953 was 6 percent more than for the same period last year. Beef production for the five-month period was up 27 percent. The production of veal was up 33 percent and mutton and lamb was up 16 percent. Pork production was down 14 percent. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and in other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

This report is made possible through the cooperative efforts of three agencies in the Department of Agriculture -- the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	May				January-May Total			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
<u>N. C.</u>								
Cattle	7.6	8.2	6,202	6,392	36.9	41.4	29,997	32,839
Calves	4.8	4.1	806	690	18.4	19.2	3,106	3,291
Sheep & Lambs	.1	.1	9	9	.3	.4	27	42
Hogs	61.0	53.0	13,116	11,064	297.0	316.0	64,510	66,166
<u>U. S.</u>								
Cattle	1.4	1.8	1,338	1,718	6.8	8.7	6,627	8,401
Calves	.7	.8	135	192	3.4	4.2	634	853
Sheep & Lambs	1.0	1.1	103	108	5.3	6.2	542	622
Hogs	5.6	4.6	1,332	1,091	34.9	29.8	8,250	6,949

* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.

Farm Telephone Bills And Type Of Telephone Service On Farms, By Regions, July 1952

REGION	MONTHLY TELEPHONE BILL			TYPE SERVICE		
	Local	Long Distance	Total	Private Line	2 to 4 Parties on Line	5 or More Parties on Line
N. Eng.	\$3.91	\$2.35	\$6.26	8.8	35.1	56.1
N. Atl.	3.32	2.11	5.42	4.8	23.1	72.1
E. N. Cent.	2.97	1.25	4.22	1.6	11.9	86.5
W. N. Cent.	2.59	.88	3.47	2.3	10.9	86.8
S. Atl.	3.48	2.37	5.85	4.4	27.2	68.4
E. S. Cent.	3.18	1.62	4.80	6.4	31.6	62.0
W. S. Cent.	2.95	1.89	4.84	5.3	31.2	63.5
Mount.	3.43	1.99	5.43	2.8	16.7	80.5
Pacific	3.82	2.72	6.54	3.8	28.7	67.5
U. S.	3.06	1.56	4.62	3.4	19.0	77.6

U. S. Farm Phone Rates Up 7 Percent

Farmers paid 7 percent more for local telephone service in 1952 than in 1951 according to an annual survey made in July 1952 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This survey, which included reports from over 21,000 farmers throughout the United States, also indicated that 40.3 percent of farm homes had telephone service in July 1952.

The average monthly rate paid by farmers, including both local and long distance service, was \$4.62 according to estimates based on the July 1952 survey. Of this amount, \$3.06 was for local service and \$1.56 was for long distance or toll calls. A year earlier, the farmers' telephone bill for a month averaged \$4.53, including \$2.87 for local service. The 1941-50 average for local service rates was \$2.20.

By geographic regions as listed in the table below, the highest average monthly telephone bills for local and long distance service were \$6.54 for the Pacific Coast and \$6.26 for New England. The lowest was \$3.47 in the West North Central region. The highest average bill for local service only was \$3.91 in New England while the lowest was \$2.59 in the West North Central region. Much of the regional variation in cost is a reflection of the difference in type and quality of service provided to farmers in the various regions.

As of July 1952, only about 3 percent of the farmers with telephone service had private lines, nearly one-fifth were on 2 to 4 party lines, and over three-fourths were on lines with 5 or more parties.

Generally the states and regions with the higher average telephone rates were those with the larger proportion of private phones. Nine percent of the New England farm homes with telephones were served by private lines compared with about 2 percent in the East North Central and West North Central States. (See table). On the other hand only slightly more than half of New England farm telephone subscribers were on lines with 5 or more parties compared with over 85 percent of farm telephones in the North Central regions.

About 45 percent of the telephones in farm homes were served by companies in the Bell System, according to the survey. By geographic regions this varied from a high of 87 percent of the farms served by the Bell System in New England States to 25 percent in the East North Central area. In the principal agricultural areas of the Nation small independent companies and cooperatives still serve a large proportion of rural subscribers.

Current prospects point to a 1953-54 U. S. wheat supply 7 percent above the previous record in 1942-43 and 9 percent above the supply this year.

North Carolina And United States Pig Crop Report

SPECIES	SPRING CROP (DECEMBER 1 - JUNE 1)				FALL CROP (JUNE 1 - DECEMBER 1)			
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	1953	1953 AS % OF 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	1953 1/ 1952	1953 AS % OF 1952
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>								
	THOUSAND HEAD					THOUSAND HEAD		
SOWS FARROWING.	138	170	139	82	113	114	96	84
PIGS SAVED.....	869	1,071	931	87	730	752	-	-
PIGS PER LITTER	6.3	6.3	6.7	-	-	-	-	-
<u>UNITED STATES</u>								
SOWS FARROWING.	9,145	8,493	7,449	88	5,688	5,318	5,054	95
PIGS SAVED.....	57,506	56,357	50,726	90	36,734	35,355	-	-
PIGS PER LITTER	6.30	6.64	6.81	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reports.

1953 SPRING PIG CROP

The 1953 spring pig crop in North Carolina totaled 931,000 head (pigs saved from December 1, 1952 to June 1, 1953), a decrease of 13 percent from the 1952 spring pig crop of 1,071,000 head but 7 percent above the 1942-51 spring average crop of 869,000 pigs. The 1953 spring pig crop was farrowed by 139,000 sows for a record average of 6.7 pigs per litter. During the spring of 1952, 170,000 sows farrowed. The 10-year average of sows farrowing in the spring is 138,000.

Based upon breeding intentions reports, an estimated 96,000 sows will farrow in the State during the fall of 1953 (June 1-December 1). This is 16 percent less than the 114,000 sows which farrowed during the fall of 1952 and compares with the 10-year fall average of 113,000.

Meanwhile, the 1953 U. S. spring pig crop totaled 50,726,000 head, a decrease of 10 percent from last spring. The number of sows farrowing this spring was 12 percent below last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter is the highest on record. For the coming fall crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 5,054,000 sows to farrow, 5 percent below the number farrowing last fall. The combined 1953 spring and fall pig crop is now expected to be about 84 million head. This would be 8 percent below 1952, and 11 percent below the 1942-51 average.

The number of hogs six months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 14 percent below last year and 26 percent below the 10-year average.

FEWER SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING

A total of 2,600 acres of snap beans will be planted in North Carolina for processing in 1953. This preliminary estimate is 4 percent under the 2,700 acres planted for processing in 1952 and 19 percent above the 10 year average of 2,180 acres.

A total of 129,480 acres of snap beans will be planted in the U. S. for processing in 1953. This preliminary estimate of the 1953 plantings compares with 121,680 acres planted last year and an average of 136,000 acres for the 1942-51 period.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1953, about 123,000 acres will be harvested this year. This compares with 115,420 acres harvested in 1952 and a 1942-51 average of 129,630 acres.

Of this 1953 planted acreage, it is estimated that 107,730 acres are green varieties and 21,750 acres wax varieties. In 1952 the corresponding acreages were 103,060 and 18,620 acres respectively.

N. C. Land Values Continue To Increase

Farm real estate values in North Carolina as of March 1, 1953 reflected a continued increase while the National average value was somewhat lower than a year earlier. Most central and western states were lower than a year earlier with the sharpest decline registered in Texas. The southeastern states were consistently higher than a year earlier with North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida leading with 5 percent increases.

North Carolina land values on March 1, 1953 stand at 247% of the 1935-1939 average. This is the greatest increase in dollar value of any state with Kentucky second at 247% of 1935-39 average. The average dollar value of N. C. farm lands on March 1, 1953 is placed at \$127.46 per acre. This compares with \$121.93 a year earlier and \$98.65 the 1950 census evaluation.

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

North Carolina growers indicate intentions to plant 16,200 acres of cucumbers for pickles in 1953 or 19 percent more than were planted in 1952. If these intentions are fulfilled the acreage this year will be 87 percent above the 10 year (1942-51) average of 8,650 acres.

The acreage planted to cucumbers for

pickles this year in the U. S. is 158,630 acres. This compares with 160,170 acres planted for pickles last year and an average of 130,050 acres for the 1942-51 period.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged around 11 percent during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed for this year, about 141,200 acres will be harvested in 1953. This would compare with 149,490 acres harvested in 1952 and the 1942-51 average of 116,610 acres.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED FORECAST

The greatly increased production of crimson-clover seed in Tennessee more than offsets smaller crops in all the other seven States for which estimates are being made this year. The 1953 production in the eight States is forecast at 27,665,000 pounds of clean seed. This is only 2 percent less than the record 1952 production in the 11 States for which estimates were made last year, and 61 percent above the 1942-51 average. The ratio of common crimson clover to reseeding types (Dixie, Autauga, Auburn, and others) is 46 to 54 this year, compared with 39 to 61 in 1952, and 38 to 62 in 1951.

Forecast Of 1953 Crimson Clover Seed By States

State	Acres Harvested			Yield Per Acre			Production (Cl. Seed)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953	
Acres										
N. C.	1,210	2,100	1/	200	165	1/	236	350	1/	
S. C.	2/ 5,333	9,000	7,000	2/	138	135	110	2/ 747	1,200	770
Ga.	14,220	42,000	41,000		196	180	165	2,480	7,560	6,765
Ky.	3,710	1,500	1/	224	240	1/	864	360	1/	
Tenn.	44,500	40,000	50,000		198	155	215	8,170	6,200	10,750
Ala.	19,370	40,000	32,000		230	130	160	3,760	5,200	5,120
Miss.	2/ 6,667	12,000	10,000	2/	150	150	150	2/ 997	1,800	1,500
Ark.	2/ 2,100	7,000	5,000	2/	212	215	200	2/ 430	1,500	1,000
La.	2/ 1,100	3,400	1/	2/	115	125	1/	2/ 153	425	1/
Tex.	2/ 2,790	6,800	4,800	2/	148	160	100	2/ 475	1,100	480
Oreg.	3,170	7,000	4,000		266	375	320	849	2,625	1,280
U. S.	91,358	170,800	153,800		209	166	180	17,167	28,320	27,665

1/ Estimates discontinued. 2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FORM BAE-A-7-53-15, 500
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(PMGC)

FARM REPORT

Compiled by authority of the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
S. R. Newell, Assistant Chief
and published by the
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Statistics
L.Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Released semi-monthly through the
Crop Reporting Service at Raleigh
Henry L. Rasor, Statistician in Charge

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CASH RECEIPTS *(Continued)*

ducts were higher than a year ago for each of the first 4 months of 1953 except February when they dropped off about 6 percent.

Receipts from marketings of crops during the period totaled \$39,406,000, a drop of about 29 percent under the \$55,620,000 receipts from crops during the first 4

months of 1952. Receipts from crop marketings were lower than the preceding year for each of the first 4 months by the following percentages: January 16 percent, February 28 percent, March 42 percent, and April 36 percent.

Cash receipts from livestock for the first 4 months of 1953 accounted for 61 percent of total receipts, compared with 51 percent during the comparable period of 1952.

North Carolina Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings

Month	Livestock and Products		Crops		Total	
	1952 (000)	1953 (000)	1952 (000)	1953 (000)	1952 (000)	1953 (000)
January...	14,023	14,825	18,680	15,760	32,703	30,585
February..	13,384	12,593	11,267	8,076	24,651	20,669
March.....	14,574	15,385	15,422	8,991	29,996	24,376
April.....	16,333	19,870	10,251	6,579	26,584	26,449
Jan.-April	58,314	62,673	55,620	39,406	113,934	102,079